

THE BULLETIN.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
ROSS & ROSSER,
Editors and Proprietors.

MAYSVILLE. - - - APRIL 28

Gold was \$68 at New York on Tuesday

It is estimated that the Federal loss on Red River cannot be less than 5,000 men; 700 killed, 2,300 wounded and 2,000 prisoners, besides the wounded who fell into the hands of the enemy. Four steamboat loads of wounded men came down Red River on the 11th inst. Besides these casualties, the army lost twenty pieces of artillery and from 300 to 500 baggage wagons and their contents of munitions, clothing, etc.

The courts of London, Rome, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Spain and France, have agreed to recognize the Emperor of Mexico, immediately on his accession.

The Chicago bankers decided to throw out on the 13th instant all Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Ohio, and Indiana free bank notes.

Plymouth, North Carolina, has been taken by the Confederates. From 1860 to 2,500 prisoners were taken; 30 pieces of artillery, 100,000 pounds of meat, 1,000 barrels of bread, and a full garrison outfit. The Rebel loss was about 300. Two gunboats were sunk and another disabled. This news has been kept back a day by the Government.

The New York Herald says: "The Secretary of War has applied to Governor Seymour for the State militia for garrison duty temporarily, within the fortifications of the city and State, in order that the Union troops now in this service may be relieved and pushed forward to the front, and the Governor, having cheerfully complied with this request, we presume that at a full brigade of veteran soldiers will thus be added to the gallant old Army of the Potomac."

A manufacturing company in Nashua, N. H., has furnished to the Government, since the beginning of the war, 2,000,000 pairs of cotton-flannel army drawers. Over 4,000 women and girls, who received \$170,000 for their labor, were employed.

Orders have been received at Columbus from the Provost Marshal-General to commence the draft in this State as soon as the veteran credits shall have been assigned. The deficiency of the State is not fully ascertained, but will not fall below 17,000.

Several Ohio gentlemen paid a visit to Hon. C. L. Vallandigham the other day and presented him with a purse of \$2,000.

A hoghead of Taylor county tobacco, grown by J. H. Lemon, was sold in Louisville, on Wednesday last, at \$90 per 100 lbs.

There was a Democratic meeting held in Cincinnati, on the evening of the 19th inst., to endorse the sentiments enunciated by the Honorable Alexander Long, in his recent speech in Congress. Among the resolutions adopted occurs the following:

Resolved, That we cordially approve and endorse the speech of Mr. Long, and concur in the conclusion to which he has arrived. "That there are but two alternatives, and they are either an acknowledgement of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people, and of these alternatives."

Tobacco.—We clip the following interesting items from the Louisville papers of last week:

There were 2,270 hogheads of tobacco sold in our city last week, much the larger portion of which was common leaf and lugs, and, if we take the average closing prices—about \$10 50 per 100 pounds, and the hogheads at 1,200 pounds—and we think that a low average—the amount of money paid out in the week for the article was \$231,210. The highest price paid in our market, was \$170 per 100 lbs. It was grown by Mr. J. B. Cook, of Hart county, and bought by D. Spalding, Jr. Two other hogheads belonging to the same, and sold at the same time, brought \$83 50 and \$85 50 per 100 lbs. Mr. Cook's entire crop brought an average of \$93 per 100 lbs, (including the lugs, and amounted to over \$2,600.

A hoghead of tobacco, grown by W. H. Hudson, of Adams county, was sold on Monday at \$83 per 100 lbs.

How it works.—The Newark Advocate says:

Within the last two weeks, fifty thousand dollars have been withdrawn from the tax duplicate of Licking county by ten or a dozen of our citizens who have started one of Chase's banks at Greenville. In order to escape State, county, town and township taxation, on your property, all you have to do is to invest your means in Government bonds. That's what these bankers have done. They are paid interest in gold (equal to ten per cent.), and yet are made a privileged class free from taxes! Voters, how do you like it?

The same thing is done all over the State. The consequences will be the taxes on real estate and personal property will be doubled, while money invested in interest-bearing stocks goes clear. Will our farmers much longer countenance a party which produces such a state of things? We shall see whether they will labor to lift the burden of taxation from rich, moneyed men, and shoulder them, themselves.—Hancock (O.) Courier.

More about the Red River Expedition.

Special Correspondence of St. Louis Republican

GRAND ECORE, April 13.

The grand expedition up Red River, which promised such beneficial results, has met with an unexpected and disastrous check.

On the 6th of April, the Union army, under command of Maj. Gen. Franklin, moved from Natchitoches (pronounced Natchitosh) toward Shreveport. Natchitoches is four miles from Red River the nearest point on the river being Grand Ecore, the place from which this letter is dated. The road from Natchitoches is through a dense forest of pine woods, the surface of the country being broken and hilly. There are but few plantations opened and nothing upon which to subsist an army. On Thursday night, the 7th, the army camped at Pleasant Hill, a small town in the pine woods, about 30 miles North-east of Natchitoches, on the road to Shreveport. The wagon road leaves the river to the right some 15 or 20 miles, rendering the co-operation of the gunboats impossible. Before encamping at Pleasant Hill, there was a sharp cavalry skirmish, about two miles beyond that place, resulting in no important advantage to either party. The cavalry encamped about 7 miles in advance of the main army. Next morning (Friday the 8th) the army started toward Pleasant Hill, a distance of 17 miles from Pleasant Hill. About noon, while the enemy was in line of march, arrived at a small bayou, where a bridge was being built.—Gen. Banks at once assumed command of the army in the field. There was almost constant skirmishing all the way from Pleasant Hill to the place where the battle afterwards occurred. When Gen. Banks arrived at the Bayou, the 19th Army Corps were several miles in the rear, the 13th Army Corps were crossing the newly constructed bridge, and General Lee's cavalry about 5,000 men, some three miles in advance, together with Nim's celebrated battery, the Chicago Mercantile battery. First Indiana, and battery G. of regular army.—The 4th division, 19th Army Corps, were hurried forward as a support to the cavalry. About three o'clock in the afternoon, when within two miles of Mansfield, the advance army consisting of the cavalry, artillery and 4th division, 13th Army Corps, above mentioned, while marching through a dense pine forest, there being thick undergrowth of vines on either side of the road, were attacked by the rebels in great force, on both flanks and in the front. The engagement soon became general, the rebels suddenly opening with artillery, and musketry, charging our surprised and panic-stricken columns with terrific yells, evincing a daring and determination worthy of a better cause. Gen. Banks and Gen. Franklin hurried to the front, and were in the thickest of the fight. The artillery was speedily put in position at the extreme front, and for a while did excellent service. Finding the front rather too dangerous for major-generals, Banks and Franklin returned to the rear of the wagon train, just in time to save themselves from capture, as the rebels pressed upon both sides of our army with crushing effect. A ball passed through Gen. Banks' hat. Everything was soon in the wildest confusion, the wagon train, being in the rear, and a narrow road, attempted to turn round to fall back, and completely blocked up the way, cutting off the advance both from the way of retreat and from reinforcements. The rebels had formed in the shape of an isosceles triangle, leaving the base open, and at the apex planting their artillery. Our advance marched directly into the triangle, having the two wings of the rebel forces on either side of them. These wings were speedily connected, compelling our forces to retreat or surrender. The batteries above mentioned, consisting of twenty pieces in all, were now captured, together with nearly all the officers and men. The Chicago Mercantile Battery was captured entire, and I am informed that all her officers and men fell into the hands of the enemy. The 4th Division, 13th Army Corps, 2,800 men, under Gen. Ransom, and Gen. Lee's cavalry, about 3,000 strong, and the batteries above of the wagon train. These forces fought desperately for a while, but gave way under superior numbers of the rebels, and retreated in great precipitation. The scene of this retreat is a full description. General Franklin said of it, that "Bull Run was not a circumstance in comparison." Gen. Ransom was wounded in the knee, but rode off the field before he was compelled, by loss of blood, to dismount. Capt. Dickey, of Gen. Ransom's staff, was shot through the head and killed instantly. His body was left on the field. The position of the wagon train in the narrow road, was the great blunder of the affair. The rear was completely blocked up, rendering the retreat very difficult, and in fact almost impossible. Cavalry horses were dashing at full speed through the roads, endangering infantry and other pedestrians more than rebel musketry, the retreat having become so precipitate that all attempts to make a stand for a while seemed impossible.

The immense baggage and supply train of Gen. Lee's cavalry, consisting of 269 wagons, nearly all fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the mules attached thereto. The 3d Division, 13th Army Corps, numbering about 18,000 men, under command of Gen. Cameron, were sent forward, and endeavoring to make a stand. But the effort was futile. The rebels pressed so hard upon Gen. Cameron that he could not resist them. After suffering terribly, he fell in with the retreating column. The 13th Army Corps, numbering in all 4,600 men, when the fight began, sustained a loss in proportion to the number engaged which is perhaps without a parallel in the history of this terrible war. The 13th Illinois, commanded by Major Reed, attached to the 4th Division, could only find 58 men after the battle. So precipitate was the retreat of the Fourth Division of this corps, that the men only brought off six hundred and forty stand of small arms, hundreds of them throwing away their guns to facilitate their movements. At least one-half of the Thirtieth Corps were killed, wounded or captured.—Gen. Lee's cavalry lost heavily, but some time elapsed before correct estimates can be obtained.

The retreating columns fell back some four or five miles, when the 19th Army Corps, under Gen. Ewing, came up and succeeded in making a stand. The rebels charged upon Gen. Ewing's forces but were repulsed with considerable loss. Night came on, and thus ended the battle of Mansfield. The stand was made by the 19th Army Corps, which remained on the field until midnight, when it fell back to Pleasant Hill, a distance of about twelve miles, arriving there about daylight Saturday morning. General Lee's cavalry and the 13th Army Corps continued their precipitate retreat from the battlefield to Pleasant Hill.

From the Dayton (O.) Empire.

The Situation.

There are proposed at this time to be established upon our continent, two new Governments—one a Republic, and one a Monarchy. The Lincoln Administration is regarded as a Republic, and the other as a Monarchy. (That's what it is exactly) upon the Republic, and supinely allowing the Monarchy to assume such proportions as will make it a fixed fact, without so much as a wink of opposition. A bill protesting against this flagrant violation of the long cherished Monroe Doctrine has been brought to an ignominious halt in the Senate on account of the dastardly and treasonable indecision of the Foreign Committee, setting under the direction of Lincoln and Seward. Meanwhile two or more members of the House of Representatives are denounced, and threatened with expulsion for protesting, as they have a perfectly clear right to do, and as it is their solemn duty to do, against the further weakening by this most unnatural war, of the Republican power of our continent. If we are to maintain the Monroe Doctrine, we must husband our strength. The Republican candle is ablaze at both ends. If we continue to exhaust our power as that of Monarchy increases and encroaches, we will soon be compelled to bow in helpless impotence to the fate of Mexico. The proposition is self-evident.

The Administration is waging a relentless war upon a people, who, under a system of government almost identical with our own, have defended, and are endeavoring to maintain, defensively, their independence as a separate Republic. They have been greatly weakened by the conflict, and so have we, and so has the power of the Republic principle which both of us represent. Pending this conflict between North and South, a sister Republic has been crushed out of existence, and an Empire reared upon its ruins. The Monarchical power has gained a firm foothold upon our continent without resistance, and strange as it may seem, while Long and Harris are being threatened with expulsion for taking ground against the extermination of those who would cherish and defend a Constitution almost identical with our own, there is not so much as a whisper of indignation against the dastard crew at Washington who are standing in atrocious abeyance before the aggressive spirit of monarchy which, at the end of our war of subjugation, will be ready to relieve us of further trouble.

Question.—Who are the worst enemies of free Government, those who give aid and comfort to the Mexican Monarchy, or those who prefer two Republics to the subjugation of the people of both, and the consequent extinction of Free Government in America?

From the Lower Mississippi.

St. Louis, April 25.—Cairo dates of yesterday by mail, say the steamer Von Phul, from New Orleans on the 8th had arrived. It seems to be generally conceded that the battles in Louisiana had been against Banks, as while the enemy remained on the ground after Saturday's fight, Banks retreated forty miles. The transports Black Hawk suffered considerably above Alexandria, from the enemy, besides having several killed and wounded. The report of another fight on the 10th is a mistake. Steamers Roy Roy, and Mattie Stephens, had arrived at New Orleans from Red river, having run the gauntlet of a large number of guerrillas.—The Rob Roy had four guns, and fought most of the way down. A cannon ball passed through the clerk's office. One soldier was killed and five wounded, on the Mattie Stephens. The rebels are still in the vicinity of Pleasant Ridge. Our army at Grand Ecore is fortifying both sides of the river, Gen. Banks and Admiral Porter, are both there. There is only five feet water at Grand Ecore. The gunboat Eastport is aground here. All the large boats below, but the light draughts are above, prisoners say Kirby Smith and Sibley were killed in the recent battles.

The steamer Lacross, from Red River for New Orleans having stopped at a plantation to take on cotton, and soldiers got drunk at a distillery on the place when a company of the First Louisiana cavalry made a descent on the boat. The passengers and crew after being robbed were paroled. The boat and cot on were burned.

Memphis dates of the 22d say Forrest's entire force is moving toward Alabama, followed by Grierson. Polk is said to be marching north. Forrest will probably join him on the morning of the 21st.

Grierson's Cavalry came upon some of Forrest's troops near Hudsonville, Mississippi. A sharp fight ensued, and the rebels retreated in the direction of Jackson, passing through Lagrange. A number of prisoners, horses, mules and wagons were captured and taken to Memphis.

About one hundred guerrillas burned a large lot of wood near Barfield Point, on Friday, and captured a number of the citizens of Brownsville.

The Texas correspondent of the New York Herald says that the colored troops garrisoning Fort Esperanza, Texas, being the Fourteenth Rhode Island heavy artillery, many of whom are from the West, mutinied on the 31st of March, refusing to do duty. The Sixteenth Ohio was at once ordered up, and a battery stationed in direct range of the mutineers' camp. This prevented a further outbreak. There rebellious artillerymen were then directed to assemble without arms outside of the fort, and marched to another post. The court martial called in the case will probably sentence twelve or fourteen of the ringleaders to hard labor for a year. The difficulty seems to have arisen from the promise of equal pay with white soldiers being given them, and that if Congress would allow it the State of Rhode Island would make up the deficiency. When the paymaster came round they refused to receive the ten dollars a month, though the officers assured them that the honor of the State was pledged for the three dollars additional.

ISLAMISM.—The religion of Mahomet, planned by him in a cave near Mecca, where he employed a Persian Jew, well versed in history and laws, and two Christians, to assist him. One of these letters was of the Jacobites, and the other of the Nestorian sect. With the help of these men he framed his Koran, or the book which he pretended to have received at different times from heaven by the hands of the angel Gabriel. At the age of forty he publicly assumed the prophetic character, calling himself the apostle of God, A. D. 604.

"The price of liberty is eternal vigilance," as we write, but it is just as likely as not that it will go up five per cent, before these lines get into print.

A cotemporary says, corn whisky at three dollars per gallon is fearful to contemplate.

Particulars of the Capture of Plymouth, by the Confederates.

NEWBURY, N. C., April 22.—The battle which had been going on at Plymouth from Sunday, 16th, to the 20th, resulted in the capture of the city by the enemy, on Wednesday noon, including Gen. Wessels, and his forces, 1500 men. The enemy obtained possession of the town at 8 o'clock in the morning. Gen. Wessels and his troops retired into Fort William and held out until noon, repelling the enemy in several desperate assaults, whose loss is said to be 700, while our loss is slight.

Gen. Wessels, who gained such distinction in the seven days fight before Richmond, has made in siege, most heroic resistance with his little band of veterans. Several weeks since he called for 5000 men, stating in most solemn manner that it would be impossible to hold the city with less number.

Gen. Peck, who says he had given Gen. Wessels all the assistance in his power, in the same solemn manner, time and again called for reinforcements.

It is reported the enemy has left Plymouth and now moving on Waskia, also on this city.

The rebel ram at Kinston, has it is ascertained moved toward Newborn, and is expected to make an attack in a day or two.

More gunboats and reinforcements are immediately required here and at Washington.

Two companies belonging to the 21st N. Carolina Union Volunteers were among the captured at Plymouth; most of whom were taken and shot by the enemy.

After our forces had surrendered all the negroes found in uniform were also shot.

The funeral of Commodore Flessler takes place here to-morrow.

The Rebel Ram at Plymouth, which came down the Roanoke, is expected to act in concert with the other Rams in the attack on Washington and Newbern. She carries three small guns and one 64-pounder.—With the aid of a few gunboats, these Rams could readily be run down—as their sea-going qualities are bad—under the cover of night. The Ram at Plymouth sank two of our gunboats, but it is not expected she will attack any respectable number of gunboats in the daytime.

FUNERAL CEREMONIES IN INDIA.—When the Hindoo is dead, his body is laid on a bier; he is carried usually to the sea or river, where the funeral pile is ready prepared. His face is exposed. Over the corpse is thrown a white cloth, on which many flowers are strewn. Before the body is taken to be burnt, it is anointed with ghee, clarified butter. Arrived at the side of the water, the nearest relation sets fire to the pile, which is soon in a blaze. It takes three hundred pounds weight of wood to consume the body of an adult. The ceremonies are numerous, and a description of them would fill a chapter. The ashes are afterwards thrown into the river or sea, and more ceremonies go on, called "Shradhu," which consists of rites for the repose of the soul of the departed; it is strictly attended to, and often costs a great deal of money—the priests receiving very handsome presents from the relations.

REPRESENTATIVE HARRIS.—In a debate, last week, in the lower House, Harris remarked in his savage manner, "you say you will bring the South to subjection." That is not done yet, and God Almighty grant that it never may be, I hope you will never subjugate the S. U. H.

When the words were taken down and read from the clerk's desk, he exclaimed, "that's right, I say it over again, what have you got to say about it?"

Amid the confusion, laughter and curses Washburn advanced down the aisle and raising his voice above the din, he shouted, "I protest against any man uttering such language in this Hall."

Harris responded:

You mean you are afraid of it? Shoots of "order" resounded from the tory side of the House, and the Speaker ordered Harris to take his seat.

Harris quivering with anger and scorn turned angrily to Washburn and exclaimed, "you God-damn villain you."

LIFE'S PHASES.—"A Christian's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see, but God does; and his heart is a shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the other side is joy; and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread, which is white or black, as the pattern calls; and in the end, when God shall lift up the finished garment, and all its clanging, hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as useful to beauty as the bright and high colors."

THE SEVEN ANCIENT WONDERS OF THE WORLD.—These were:

1st. The brass Colossus of Rhodes, 120 feet high, built by Caros, A. D. 288, occupying twelve years in making. It stood across the harbor of Rhodes thirty six years, and was thrown down by an earthquake. It was bought by a Jew from the Saracens, who loaded 900 camels with the brass.

2d. The Pyramids of Egypt. The largest one engaged 360,000 workmen, thirty years in building, and has now stood at least three thousand years.

3d. The Aqueducts of Rome, invented by Appian Claudius, the censor.

4th. The Labyrinth of Sammetichus, on the banks of the Nile, containing within one continued wall 1000 houses and 12 royal palaces, all covered with marble and having only one entrance. The building was said to contain 3,000 chambers, and a hall built of marble, adorned with statues of the gods.

5th. The Pharos of Alexandria, a tower built by order of Ptolemy Philadelphus, in the year 281, B. C. It was erected as a light house, and contained magnificent galleries of marble—a large lantern at the top, the light of which was seen near a hundred miles off: mirrors of enormous sizes were fixed around the galleries, reflecting everything on the sea. A common tower is now erected in its place.

6th. The Walls of Babylon, built by order of Semiramis, or Nebuchadnezzar, and finished in one year, by 200,000 men. They were of immense thickness.

7th. The temple of Diana, at Epesus completed in the reign of Servius, sixth king of Rome. It was 450 feet long, 200 broad, and supported by 126 marble pillars, 70 feet long. The beams and doors were of cedar, the rest of the timber cypress. It was destroyed by fire B. C. 265.

Some wicked wag asks: Why are the school-ma'ms at Hilton Head like an oil painter? Because they practice "mixing colors."

The Baltimore correspondent to the New York World, publishes the following:

TEX IRON-CLAD VESSELS AT RICHMOND.

At Richmond, and between that city and Fort Darling, there are ten iron-clad vessels, most of them mounted with rifled guns. Of these the Merrimac No. 2 is the largest and the most formidable. Her armament consists of six guns; namely, two heavy columbiads on each side, one ten-inch rifled gun at the bow, and another at the stern.

These guns all carry the steel-pointed projectiles which crashes through and through the sides of our own iron-clads "Galena," as they had been made of pine boards. These ten iron-clad vessels will play an important part in the defense of Richmond, if that city is attacked by way of James river, or from the South. But it seems most probable now that we will first hear of them at the mouth of James river, in Hampton Roads, or perhaps even sailing up the Potomac.

TWENTY EUROPEAN BUILT IRON CLADS TO ARRIVE IN THE SUMMER.

In regard to the iron-clad vessels that have been built for the Confederates in the ports of Great Britain and France during the last eighteen months, my information is positive that they will find their way across the Atlantic before the end of June. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of these vessels that were built for the Emperor of China to parties who cannot be identified with the South; and after the transfer had been made, the Governments of France and England can no longer interfere with them. The parties alluded to will take them to a seaport in some other country, where, by a process well known in maritime practice, the vessels will ultimately come into the possession of the agents of the Confederacy.

These vessels, of which there are about twenty in all, are built expressly for ocean navigation, and some of them are of the same class as the Warrior and La Gloire. They are all constructed in the best manner, by the most experienced European ship-builders, plated with iron or malleable steel to a thickness that defies penetration, and mounted with armaments far superior to anything now afloat in American waters. These vessels will prove an element of strength on the Rebel side, the importance of which has been entirely overlooked by the Administration, intent on its utopian negro schemes. When these vessels reach our shores they will not be used for defense. To break the blockade of Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah will be their first attempt. And after that it is expected that they will attack some of the seaports in the Northern States.

WILL A REBEL FLEET ATTACK WASHINGTON?

There is no contingency, in which Washington would be in danger from the foreign-built fleet of iron-clad war steamers above named, or even from fifteen or twenty of the largest iron-clad vessels now in the Confederate waters along the Atlantic coast. If, in consequence of the maneuvers between the army of the Potomac and Gen. Lee, the former should be compelled to fall back for the defense of Washington, or if, in any event, Gen. Lee attacks that city during this year, he will be aided in the attack by a Confederate iron-clad fleet.

This contingency, improbable as it may seem, is still possible, and may occur. There are no obstructions in the Potomac river, nor is there a single fort or battery along its banks the guns of which would have any more effect on the sides of an iron-clad vessel than the paper wall from a boy's pop gun. In the case of the Delaware river and Philadelphia the matter is even worse. It might have been good policy in the Pennsylvania Legislature to remove the capital of that State to Philadelphia, in view of the exposed condition of Harrisburg, but if they are wise they will at once see to it that instant measures are taken to prevent a hostile fleet from approaching the Quaker City.

THE LATEST MILITARY ORDER OF GENERAL BUTLER.—This specimen of man and brute combined, the brute attributes predominating, lately discharged a Captain and Clerk, of a steamer plying between New York and Fortress Monroe, because they had the audacity to prefer the white passengers eating at the first table.

The negroes were compelled to wait a half hour longer for grub. This aroused the ire of Yankee Butler, and hence the order of dismissal.

Britannia and Japanned Ware!

A FINE STOCK OF BRITANNIA WARE AND TEA TRAYS AND WAITERS, very cheap, at decd17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

MARRIED.

On the 25th of April, 1864, by Esq. Shelton, Mr. SALTZER YAGO, of Aberdeen, Ohio, to Miss ELLEN DANIEL, of Mayville, Ky.

DIED.

Mrs. NANCY WILLETT, consort of Mr. Richard Willett, dec'd, departed this life April 20th, 1864, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Mrs. W. was born in Berkeley County, Va., emigrated to Kentucky in 1799—sixty-five years settled in Mayville, and remained a citizen of this vicinity until her death. Soon after her settlement here, she with her most excellent husband, united with the Methodist Church, in which she remained a worthy member until her death.

Mrs. W. possessed a good, well balanced mind, which had been well cultivated. She had the faculty of making her own family and visitors comfortable and happy without apparent effort. She was remarkable for her politeness, industry, cheerfulness, and placidity of temper. Her manner was simple and natural, yet graceful and dignified. As a wife and a mother she was especially noted. With an enlarged catholicity, she was an earnest Methodist. Full of years, rich in experience, and matured in the culture of the Word of God, she has fallen "asleep in Jesus."

"Even down to old age, all my people shall prove My sovereignty, eternal, unchangeable love; And when hoary hairs shall their temples adorn, Like lambs they shall still in my bosom be borne."

We sympathize with her large circle of highly respected relatives, commending them to that gracious Redeemer who alone can speak lasting comfort to the heart.

Her pastor preached a funeral to a large and sympathizing audience, from Psal. i: 31—"For me to live is Christ, and to die is gain."

Mayville, Ky., April 26th, 1864. B. F. S.

In East Mayville, on Thursday, April 21st, 1864, WEBSTER N., infant son of ALEX. and NANCIE S. POWERS, aged one year, seven months and fourteen days.

So fades the lovely, blooming flower; So smiles the place of an hour; So soon our transient comings fly And pleasures only bloom to die.

CHEAP LAMPS!—200 COAL OIL LAMPS OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE AT FROM 50 CENTS TO \$6. CHIMNEYS, SHADES, WICKS, etc., at

dec17 R. ALBERT'S 2d street.

PIANOS! PIANOS!!

Of the best manufacturers, at from \$25 to \$50 less than CINCINNATI Cash prices.

dec17 R. ALBERT, Second street.

Commercial.

MAYSVILLE MARKET.

THURSDAY, April 28, 1864.

Sugar—New Orleans, 19 to 20c.

Molasses—New Orleans, Bbls \$1 05; Hal Bbls \$1 10.

Coffee—45c to 47c.

Wheat—Red \$1 47; White \$1 55.

Flour—Selling at from \$7 75 to \$8 75.

Whisky—Market from Ross & Newell's premium selling at \$1 25.

Crush Sugar, 26c.

Grain—25c.

Loaf—25c.

Bacon—Sides 13 1/2; Hams 16; Shoulders 13 1/2.

Lard—19 to 18c, per lb.

Flax Seed—\$2 25 to 25c per bushel.

Tobacco—Selling at 7 1/2 to 8c.

Mackerel—Barrels \$15; Half bbls \$8 1/2.

Quarters No. 1, \$4 75.

Salt—50c, 5 bushel.

Iron—Bar Iron 5; Nail Iron 9 1/2; Horse Shoe 7 1/2.

Nails—\$6 50 for 100.

Rice—11c, 5 lb.

Feathers—54 cents Do.

Flax Seed—\$2 25 to 25c per bushel.

HEMP SEED—\$3 50 per bushel.

W. J. ROSS. A. J. NEWELL. GEO. W. ROSS, JR.

ROSS & NEWELL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

GEO. W. WROTEN.

Homeopathic Physician,

SECOND STREET, MAYSVILLE, KY.

Office at Mrs. WROTEN'S. (Mar. 10)

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY AND COUNTRY.